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MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVI. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1810. NUMBER 1307.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER,

SIR,

You will much oblige a Subscriber to your valuable Paper, by giving the enclosed a corner in it.—It shews the moves of the Knight on every Square of the Chess-Board, *without going twice on any Square*; and may not be uninteresting to those who are fond of a Game, which has been celebrated for ages.

I am,
Sir,
Your's &c. &c. &c.
AN ADMIRER OF THE GAME OF CHESS.

MADRAS, 20th October, 1810.

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THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1810.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. James Lautour, to be Assistant to the Superintendant of the quality of Investment and in charge of the Export Warehouse.

Mr. William Bell, Assistant under the Collector of Coimbatoor.

Mr. Henry Mortlock, fixed Examiner in the Court of Suddur and Foujdaree Udalut.

Captain Lewin Scott Smith, of the 20th Native Regiment, to be Paymaster to the troops in Travancore and Tinnevelly.

Captain W. Morrison, of the 1st Battalion of Artillery to be Commissary General, with the official rank of Major and with a seat at the Military Board, until the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be known.

Lieutenant S. Marshall, of the 2d Battalion 24th Regiment, to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

1.—The Honorable the Governor in Council having in communication with His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, had under his review, the several departments of the Military supply of this Presidency, and it having appeared after mature deliberation, to be expedient, to place the whole of those departments, under one system of unity, activity, and efficient controul, it has been resolved, to form for that purpose, a regular Commissariat. That department shall be placed under the immediate direction and controul of a Commissary General, aided by such Assistants and Sub-Assistants as may hereafter appear to the Government to be necessary. for the conduct of the important duties of his office. A Deputy Commissary General may hereafter be appointed, if that measure should appear to be necessary.

2.—The Commissary General will accordingly be charged with the entire controul and management of the departments at present conducted by the Garrison Storekeepers at the Presidency and at out-stations; the Agency for the supply of Military Stores for the service of the Arsenal of Fort St. George, and for the depots of the interior; the Agency for Cavalry supplies, the Agency for remount Horses, the Agency for Public Cattle, the charge of the Dooley Corps and the supply of Cots and Barrack Articles for the use of the troops, the general controul of all Military Bazars, and the duties of Commissary of Grain, Provision, and Cattle in the field.

3.—The functions of the Commissariat will commence on the 1st of December 1810, on which day, the Commissary General will assume the charge of his office at the Presidency, and the Assistants will [illegible] on the spot at their respective stations, to assume the duties which shall be hereafter assigned [illegible] executed [illegible] them. Detailed instructions which shall have been approved of by Government shall be issued by the Commissary General for the particular guidance of the Assistants and sub-Assistants, at the commencement of their respective duties, and the following outline of regulations is in the mean time published for general information.

4.—The disbursement of the Commissariat will in all the branches of the [illegible]ent be placed immediately under the direction of the [Com]missary General, in time of Peace and War. He will be [hel]d responsible to Government for the propriety of all the charges which he may authorize to be made, but there may be cases of emergency, in which it may not be practicable for the Assistants Commissary General, to obtain the sanction of the head of the department, to certain disbursements which may have become necessary to be incurred under express written orders from local authorities, in such cases however, the Officers who may give the orders for the disbursement, together with the Assistant Commissary General who incurs the expence, shall themselves be held strictly responsible to the Government for the amount, and all such emergent disbursement will invariably be required to be sanctioned by Government thro' the Commissary General, before they can be entered in the accounts of the Commissariat.

5.—The accounts of the Commissariat shall be rendered at the close of the usual official quarters, or half yearly, as experience may hereafter show to be most conducive to the advantage and convenience of the service. The accounts of the Assistants shall be rendered monthly to the Commissary General, who shall incorporate them if found correct, in his quarterly or half yearly accounts, and forward them for audit, thro' the channel of the Military Paymaster General. The Military Auditor General will proceed immediately with the audit of the Commissariat accounts, according to detailed instructions which he shall receive from Government. The Commissary General will correspond direct with Government thro' the channel of the Secretary in the Military department.

6.—The whole of the accounts of the Commissariat shall be made upon oath; and the form which was adopted by the G. O. of Government under date the 13th of April, is hereby ordered to be established for that department; viz.

"I. A. B. (here entering the designation of the Officer of the Commissariat) "do hereby solemnly swear "that neither directly or indirectly, have I derived, "nor will I derive, any profit, emolument, or advan-"tage whatever from my situation, by the receipt, "supply, expenditure or otherwise, of the money or "stores of my department, beyond the regular allow-"ances granted me by Government for the current "quarter, commencing" (here entering the quarter according to the period;) and that no person or per-"sons, have within the same period, with my know-"ledge or concurrence, derived any profit, emolu-"ment or advantage, directly or indirectly, by the "same."

"SO HELP ME GOD."
(Signed) A. B.

"*Sworn to before*
"*me this day of* 1810.
"(Signed) C. D.
"*Magistrate or Officer Commanding.*

7.—The Assistants Commissary General and Sub-Assistants, will forward to the Commissary General monthly, estimates of the probable expences which will be incurred by them in the ensuing month; and which shall always be dispatched so as to reach the Commissary General on the 10th of the month, preceding that, for which the estimate is made, when these estimates shall have been approved of and returned to the Assistants or Sub-Assistants, they will thereby be authorised to draw to the amount of them, by bills on the Commissary General in favour of the Paymasters of their respective stations or divisions; but the money required for every separate branch shall be drawn by separate bills.—These bills of exchange shall be denominated "Commissariat drafts," which when accepted by the Commissary General shall be transferred to the Military Paymaster General. The latter Officer will debit the department of the Commissariat for the amount, and give credit accordingly to the Paymasters of the divisions or stations, who may have paid their amount in the first instance. The Commissary General shall furnish the Military Auditor, with duplicate copies of the approved estimates and that Officer will countersign one set of those copies and forward them immediately, to the Paymasters concerned; Paymasters are not to consider themselves authorised to advance any additional sums on account of the Assistant Commissaries drafts, except to their personal debit on cases of emergency, and under the special written authority of the Commanding Officer, but which sums shall be adjusted only on the accounts being approved of by the Commissary General. If disapproved, the sums that have been charged to the personal debit of the Assistant Commissaries shall be recovered by the Paymaster from the amount of their next regularly authorised estimate, and the Assistant Commissary be held responsible to make good the amount. Any unexpended balance remaining after the disbursements of the current month, shall invariably be credited in the estimate for the next month and deducted from the amount of that estimate.

8.—Copies of all drafts in favour of Paymasters shall be sent immediately to the Commissary General, and every draft shall specify on what account it has been made. If on account of the authorized estimates, that shall be stated on the face of the draft; and if the money be required for an emergent occasion, the draft shall describe the circumstances of it. The presentation of a draft by an Officer of the Commissariat department for a sum of money on emergency, accompanied by an order in writing from the Commanding Officer, will be sufficient authority for any Paymaster of a division or station, to obtain immediately the amount from the Resident or Collector, if his own treasury cannot at the time supply the demand. The Officers of the Commissariat may occasionally be authorized to draw for money on Residents and Collec[tors b]ut when the nature of the service may render it necessary to adopt that measure, the special authority of Government will be communicated to the parties concerned.

9.—When retrenchments are made from any of the Commissariat accounts, the Military Auditor General shall furnish audits to the Commissary General in the usual way and at the earliest practicable period of time. If the Commissary General should himself be enabled to give a satisfactory explanation in support of the objectionable charges, which will always be expected by the Government, he will proceed to do so without any delay. If not, he will call on the parties to reply to the observations of the office of audit, and their replies shall be submitted direct by the Commissary General to the Military Auditor General.

10.—The advances of money required by the Commissary General for the current expences of that branch of the department, with the conduct of which, his office at the Presidency will be considered to be immediately charged, will be made on estimates a[pp]roved by Government, and he will draw on the Milita[ry] Paymaster General for the whole, or such part [of] that estimate as he may judge to be most convenient [for] the public service; taking care that the drafts sha[ll] be distinct and separate for the several branches, as [pre]scribed in the 8th paragraph of this order. These d[rafts] being accepted by the Paymaster General, he [will] accordingly debit the Commissariat department, a[nd] the amount of them will be discharged on their bein[g] presented at the General Treasury. Sums of money which may be required on emergency by the Commissary General, will be supplied in the same manner, but will be placed to his personal debit, and he shall be held reponsible for the amount of them until they shall have received the sanction of the Government, and the acounts of the emergent charges regularly passed.

11.—The establishments of servants, whether European or Native, are to be left entirely to the discretion of the Commissary General; and no subordinate Officer of the department is to employ any servant without the special sanction of the Commissary General, whose authority in writing will necessarily be furnished as a voucher for the expence. Servants of the department will also be liable to be discharged or removed by an order from the Commissary General, who will make a report of such discharge or removal of servants, when such may appear to be necessary to be made known, to that authority.

12.—The Commissary General shall make monthly returns of public cattle and sick carriage to the Quarter Master General of the Army, and quarterly returns of all the departments under his controul, for the information of the Military Board.

13.—The manner of making the different supplies, authorized by the regulations of the department or specially by Government, is entrusted to the discretion and responsibility of the Commissaay General, but when he considers it advisable, that any supplies should be made by contract, he will invariably submit these contracts for the approval and confirmation of Government.

14.—The station of the Commissary is not fixed, but he will take up his residence, from time to time at such places where the business of the important department committed to his charge, may seem to require his presence. The actual travelling expences of the Commissary General (or his Assistants when regularly authorized by the former) unavoidably incurred on the public serv[ice] by dawk, will be defrayed by Government, the amount shall accordingly be charged on their monthly accounts, supported by such receipts for the disbursement, as the nature of the service may require.

15.—It will be the duty of the Commissary General, to be well informed in regard to the best sources from whence every species of Military supply under his direction, can be obtained; of the extent of supplies procurable in the territories of the Honorable Company or those of its allies; and it will be the duty of all Assistants, to be indefatigable in procuring every kind of that information. The latter will be held responsible for the efficiency and conduct of the departments entrusted to their immediate management, and they will also be expected, in due time, to be able to afford the fullest information to the Officers Commanding their respective divisions, with regard to the resources of those divisions. It will be their special duty to know the correct amount of draft or carriage cattle, which it will be praticable to engage for the service of the public within the shortest period of time. It will also be equally incumbent on them to know correctly the exact amount of supplies at all times available for the Cavalry, and for the European and Native troops, as well as the rates at which those supplies are procurable. They will also be expected to possess the most minute knowledge of the number of Dooley Bearers at all times procurable, and available for the carriage of the sick of the Army.

16.—The success of the Commissariat will in a very great measure depend on the constant exertions, attention and zeal of the Commissary General and his Assistants, in learning with correctness the whole of the resources of the country, and the most certain and œconomical means of rendering those supplies applicable to the purposes of the service; and although the Honorable the Governor in Council is disposed to place the fullest reliance on the Officers whom he has been pleased to appoint to the several stations of the Commissariat, he thinks it at the same time necessary to declare, that any ignorance of that most necessary part of their duty, will be considered as a disqualification to their being further employed in the department. In order therefore that every facility be given to the Commissary General and his Assistants, in procuring the necessary information, the Commissary General is hereby authorized to correspond direct for that purpose with all Magistrates and Collectors in the territory of the Honorable Company, and the Assistants of the department are also authorized to correspond with the Magistrates and Collectors of their respective divisions. These Civil Officers will accordingly be directed to communicate fully on all points connected with the general resources of the country, with the Officers of the Commissariat department. But the success of the Commissariat will *chiefly* depend on the strict integrity of the Officers appointed to execute its duties; and the Honorable the Governor in Council relies with confidence, that those who have been selected for the appointments in the department, will never be found deficient in that most indispensable of all qualifications.

The following appointments will take place immediately.

Captain W. Morison of the 1st Battalion of Artillery to be Commissary General, with the official rank of Major, and with the seat at the Military Board, until the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be known.

Major A. Mackintosh of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry.

Major A. Grant of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain T. Stewart of the 9th Regiment Na[tive In]fantry.

Captain W. I. Jones of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain H. A. Purchas of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain H. Harvey of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. Shaw of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Assistants Commissary General, and

Lieutenant M. Cubbon of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant A. Cumming of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. Campbell of the 1st Regiment Native Cavalry, to be sub-Assistants.

The Assistants and sub-Assist[an]ts of the Commissariat department will not be considered as permanently attached to divisions or stations, but will be liable at all times to be removed, and employed on such duties as the convenience of the service may [seem be]st to be expedient, and they will receive orders [to procee]d to the stations at present allotted to them [by G]overnment, direct from the Commissary General.

The Native servants employed in the Grain Department of the Military [Board] will be transferred to the Office of the Commissary General, with exception of one Accountant and one common Writer, who will be required for the audit duties of that office. The records of the Grain Department of the Military Board will not be removed, but the Commissary General will have access to them at all times on application to the Secretary of the Board. He will also have access to all the records of that office, connected with every department of Military supply.

The establishment of the Garrison storekeeper of *Fort St. George*, and all the records of his Office shall be transferred to the Office of the Commissary General on the 1st December 1810; and such of the servants will be retained in the Commissariat Office at the Presidency, as the Commissary General may think proper. The stores and buildings at present in charge of the Garrison storekeeper shall be received under the survey of a Committee, and the Commissary General will grant receipts in duplicate for all Articles which he may receive from that office. One set of these receipts shall be kept by the Garrison storekeeper, and a set shall be sent by him to the Military Board. The servants and departments of Garrison storekeepers at out-stations, shall be transferred to the Officers of the Commissariat, in the manner which has been ordered to be observed, with regard to the garrison stores, &c. at the Presidency.

The Agent for the supply of Military stores at the Presidency will transfer his office establishment, department, and records to the Commissary General; and the Officer Commanding the Dooley corps will in like manner transfer the whole of his department to the same Officer.

An Officer of the Commissariat department will be placed in charge of the Karkhana department in Mysore; but will not be considered as permanently appointed to that duty. The General Agency for Cavalry supplies will cease from the 1st. of December 1810, and as the duties of the Agent for remount Horses will be conducted by the Commissariat, the appointment of that Officer will cease from the same period.

The appointments of all Barrack Masters on the establishment, on their present footing, will cease from the 1st. of December 1810, at which period they will deliver over the public buildings under their charge, to Officers of the Quarter Master General's department, or to such other Staff Officers as may be ordered to receive them. The Officers of the Commissariat will from the same period supply the troops with Barrack articles, oil for the arms of corps, and supply and repair the Barrack Cots according to regulations, which will be published at a future period.

The public buildings will be received from the Barrack Masters under the survey of a committee, who will be ordered to report their exact state in point of repair and condition, and who will also ascertain all deficiencies with reference to the last Barrack returns, which will be furnished for the guidance of the committee, by the Quarter Master General of the Army. The proceedings will be transmitted by the Quarter Master General to the Military Board and by the latter laid before Government.

The cots will in like manner be received by the Officers of the Commissariat department under the surveys of committees, who shall report their exact state. These proceedings will also be required to be forwarded to the Quarter Master General, for the purpose expressed in regard to the proceedings on public buildings, and such further orders will be given after the consideration of these papers, as may appear to the Government to be necessary.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant William Ormsby of the 15th. Regiment Native Infantry, to be Secretary to the Military Board.

October 1[illegible]

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following alterations in the Dress of the Army of this establishment.

Para. 1st.—The undress Hat for General and Staff Officers to be round, with Cockade, crimson and gold Band, and scaled Loop, of the same colour as the embroidery. This Hat is invariably to be worn with the Jacket, but never with the Coat.

2d.—Clubs and Queues are abolished, in all ranks, and the Hair is in future to be cut close to the neck—no Powder to be worn *on duty*.

3d.—Field Officers of Engineers, Artillery and Infantry in full dress, to wear the Regulation Sword with bowl h[ilt], and steel scabbard, and in undress, they are permit[te]d to wear a light Sabre with gilt hilt of the muste[r w]orn by the Light Cavalry, with the steel scabbard. [O]fficers of flank companies to wear gilt Sabres with [leath]er scabbards and gilt mountings, all other Offi[cers the] King's Regulation Sword.

[illegible] All Officers of Engineers, Artillery and Infantry w[ear] Shoulder Belts, to be made of whitened buff leath[er a]nd to be invariably worn above the Coat, or Jack[et.]—Those of the Field Officers and Officers of flan[k co]mpanies to be made with slings, and all others wit[hout sling]s.

[illegible] All Field Officers, whether by Brevet or otherw[ise, ar]e to wear two Epaulettes.

The Epaulettes of a Colonel to have *a Crown above a Sta[r]* on the Strap, a Lieutenant Colonel *a Crown* and a Major *a Star*.

Captains of flank companies who have the Brevet rank of Field Officer, are to wear Wings in addition to their Epaulettes.

The Epaulettes of the Grenadiers to have a Grenade on the strap, and those of the Light Infantry a Bugle

Horn, below the device pointed out in a preceding paragraph.

Captains and Subaltern Officers are to wear one Epaulette on the right shoulder, excepting those belonging to flank companies.

Captains and Subaltern Officers of flank companies are to wear a Wing on each shoulder, with a Grenade or Bugle Horn on the strap, according as they belong to the Grenadiers or Light Infantry.

Adjutants and Quarter Masters are to wear Epaulettes the same as those of the Subaltern Officers. The Adjutant in addition to the Epaulette on the right shoulder is to wear on the left, a Strap, the same as that of the Epaulette.

Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons are not to wear either Epaulettes or Wings. They are to substitute a Waist Belt instead of the shoulder Belt at present worn, and are not to wear a sash.

In all cases, except those particularly pointed out, the straps of the Epaulettes are to be without any device. When the Epaulettes or Wings are of gold, the device on the Strap is to be white; and when of silver, the device to be yellow.

6th.—The Jackets of the Horse Artillery and Cavalry are to reach below the hip bone—In the dress Jackets of the Officers the rows of twist are to be not less than one half of an inch distant from each other—the sleeves, collar and back to be ornamented at the option of the Commanding Officer of the corps.

7th.—The Jackets of Engineers, Artillery, Infantry and Pioneers to be single breasted, to be made full and [illegible] the waist, and to be sloped off from the waist to the extremity of the [illegible] collar: the cuffs to be round and 3 and half inches broad. Ten buttons on the fronts and collar: *two* and *two*, four on the cuff, four on the pocket and two behind at the waist. The flap of the pocket to be *diagonally*, across the skirt and to be sewn down, the pocket being cut in the lining.

No lace except on the cuffs, collar, and along the edge of the skirt; Epaulettes to be lined with cloth of the colour of the facings.

8th.—A Sash is considered an indispensable article of every Officers dress as well on all duties, and at all parades, as upon every occasion of ceremony connected with the service, but it is not required that it should be worn at other times.

9th.—In lieu of Pantaloons and half Boots, wide Trowsers with Gaiters, or Gaiter Pantaloons are permitted to be worn, in the Engineers, Artillery, Infantry and Engineers, but all Field Officers in full dress will wear full Boots and Chain Spurs, regimental *mounted* Staff Officers full Boots and *plain* Spurs.

10th.—The Swords of all ranks in the Horse Artillery and Cavalry are to be carried in a Wast Belt of the breadth of 2 and quarter inches, and the Cartouch boxes over the left shoulder in a Belt 3 inches in breadth.

11th.—Stars or Plates on the Cartouch boxes and Sword Pouches of Horse Artillery and Cavalry are abolished.

12th.—The Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of European Artillery and Infantry are to wear wide Trowsers and white Gaiters.

13th.—A small Sponge is to be added to the necessaries of all European soldiers.

14th.—The Officers attached to the Military Institution are to wear the uniform of their respective corps.

15th.—The Officers attached to the survey branch of the Quarter Master General's department, as well as the Assistants in that department, are to wear the plain uniform of an Assistant Quarter General, with plain Buttons and one Epaulette on the left shoulder.

16th.—The long Coats of Officers of Engineers, Artillery, Infantry, and Pioneers are as at present to be made with facings, and may be trimmed with lace or made plain at the discretion of the Commandant of the Corps.

17th.—Scale Epaulettes are to be worn exclusively by Officers of Horse Artillery and Cavalry as well as the scale loop for the Hat, by those corps and the staff.

18th.—The Horse Furniture for Regimental Staff Officers as directed in the 10th Paragraph of the 5th section of the Code of Regulations, page 50, is to be made in shape and size similar to that ordered for the General Staff of the Army, and is *to be worn under the saddle.*

Officers Commanding Regiments will be pleased immediately to adopt in Regimental Orders, such parts of the dress as are left optional, and His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that hereafter, previously to any alteration being made regimentally in those points, that a draft of the order may be submitted to head quarters for his approval.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief expects, that Officers Commanding corps will direct the adoption of the above orders immediately, and that they will strictly enforce not only a scrupulous uniformity in every article of dress as directed for the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, but that they will see that their general appearance is on all occasions most strictly Military and according to regulation, and that the several parts of dress are not only made regimentally, *but worn uniformly.*

The very unmilitary practice of Officers appearing out of quarters without their swords and uniforms is strictly forbidden, and the Commander in Chief will expect to find the Military character and costume as much preserved in all situations off duty beyond the limits of an Officer's quarters as when actually employed upon it, except in such parts of dress as are indicatory of it, viz. Sash and Gorget, &c. &c.

(Signed) P. VANS AGNEW,
Dep. Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Extra Ship Ann is not to proceed to England as notified in the Advertisement published on the 17th Instant. The Ann will be dispatched to Bengal agreeably to her original destination.

The Detachment of His Majesty's 19th Regiment and part of the 66th embarked on Tuesday morning on board of the Honorable Company's Ship Earl St. Vincent, Captain Brooke, and shortly after sailed for Ceylon.

On Wednesday Evening the wind suddenly shifted to the North East, and much rain fell during the night and Thursday morning—when from the threatening appearance of the weather His Majesty's Ship Phœnix and her Convoy put to sea—the wind blew extremely strong during the night—One small Country ship went down in the Roads, with about 20 Natives on board, who, we are concerned to say, were all lost. Several small craft were driven on shore and others upset from the violence of the squalls—towards morning the weather cleared up.

On Thursday last, the Phœnix and the Indiamen (except two) returned to the Roads.

On Monday the 15th Instant, the Honorable Company's Ship David Scott, Capt. Locke, sailed on her voyage to China.

PASSENGERS:

Mr. and Mrs. Taswell, Mr. George Taswell, Lieutenant Colonel Jeremiah and Mrs. Simons, —Mrs. Farran and four Children,—Master Frith, and two Masters Watts, for England.—Lieut. Fergusson, of the 20th Native Infantry, & Lieutenant Beaumont, Assistant Quarter Master General in Mysore, for China.

The circumstances attending the capture of the valuable Island of Banda, (of which we gave a short account in our Extra of Saturday) are so very extraordinary that they savour more of the character of romance than of faithful history.

The Ships employed on this enterprize were his Majesty's Ships Caroline, Captain Cole; Piedmontaise, Captain Foote; and Barracouta, Captain Kennah. A Force of about 400 men, consisting of Seamen, Marines, and a detachment of the Madras European Regiment under Captain Nixon, left the Ships on the night of the 8th of August in three divisions, but from the badness of the night, which was rainy and dark, accompanied by much wind, the force was separated, and landed in different places. The detachment of Seamen and Marines debarked, and found themselves immediately under a Battery of ten Guns, which they approached in profound silence, and took by surprize; they then secured the Commanding Officer and the Guard in a godown, and proceeded on to Fort Belgica, into which they entered by means of their Scaling Ladders. The Tars here found extensive Barracks well lighted up, but having no troops in them. This puzzled our Sailors a little, but they delayed not to search for an Enemy, and getting hold of a Dutch Doctor's Servant, Captain Kennah who commanded the party threatened him with punishment if he did not tell him where the Troops were, and at what point they could assail the Citadel, or Castle, which was within the walls. The man told them that 300 of their best Troops with Field Pieces, had that day left the Fort and had proceeded to the other side of the Island where the Ships had been seen, and where a landing was expected. Having also learnt the nature of the fortification our brave fellows proceeded to the assault of the Citadel.—The enemy by this time had taken the alarm, but fortunately about 80 men of the Madras European Reg. having scaled the outer walls, charged round the ramparts and bore down all opposition, whilst the Sailors assaulted the Castle, into which they scrambled in a most wonderful manner. The Dutchmen attempted to escape by the Gates with their Commandant at their head. They were here met by another party of Sailors by whom many of them were Killed, and amongst the rest the Governor, who was found dead by Capt. Cole as he entered the Gate. When daylight appeared, the British Flag was seen flying on the Castle of Belgica, and the Troops outside the Fort were summoned to surrender, which the Commanding Officer said he could not do without consulting the Governor. He was then told that Officer was killed, and an unconditional surrender was demanded and submitted to, which was hastened by the discharge of a few shot amongst them to assist their deliberations and quicken their resolves.

Thus by a bold, and vigorous Coup-de-main the 3 Bandas are added to our possessions in the East, and the captors are rewarded by the accumulated wealth of these valuable Islnds. The property in Mace, and Nutmegs is said to be immense.

The loss of the Enemy was about 10 Men killed; on our side none whatever was sutained. The Dutch had 700 Men on the Island.

The Dutch Colours and public despatches arrived yesterday on the Baracouta.

Lieutenat C. W. Yeates, of the Coast Artillery, has been appointed Paymaster and prize Agent.

The Bandean Troops have been enroled in our Service.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following correspondence, so honorable to the parties concerned.

To CHRISTOPHER COLE, Esq.
*Captain of H. M. Ship Caroline,
Senior Officer Commanding the
Forces at Banda Nina and its
Dependencies.*

Sir,

In addressing you upon the Capture of Banda Nina and its dependencies which secures to the British Flag a conquest of great value, the Officers of the Honorable Company's Troops engaged in that enterprize have to congratulate you and themselves upon the successful issue under every disadvantage of wind and weather, upon a hostile shore lined with numerous batteries, the Enemy aware of and prepared for an attack, so wisely planned and ably carried into execution under your personal direction.

The confidence you inspired all with on the approach to assault Belgica we are convinced contributed in a great measure to the success of the escalade; your bravery and gallant conduct was so conspicuous on that occasion that it must secure you the esteem and admiration of all who are acquainted, as we are, with the circumstances attending the reduction of that strong and important Citadel.

As a memorial of the high sense we entertain of the great service performed by you on this occasion and as a mark of our personal esteem and respect we request you will do us the honor to accept of a Sword, of the value of one hundred Guineas.

We further beg leave to assure you that our warmest wishes for your future success, and happiness will always attend you in whatever situation it may please Providence to fix your lot.

(Signed)—G. L. Nixon, Captain,—
G. Alexander, Surgeon,—
C. W. Yates, Lieut. Artillery, W. H. Davinant, Lieut. M. E. Regt.—B. Hooper, do. do.—J. Stuart, do. do.—P. Brown, do. do.—
W. J. Baker, do. do.—R Allen, Ensign 21st N. I.
(A true Copy.)
G. L. NIXON.

(REPLY.)

His Majesty's Ship Caroline,
Banda Harbour, August 23, 1810.

Sir,

I accept with heartfelt satisfaction the memorial offered to me by the Officers of the Honorable Company's Troops upon the fortunate issue of our united exertion for the capture of Banda.

Nothing but the firmest reliance on the personal exertions of every individual on shore and afloat could have given me confidence for the attempt; & next to my gratitude to providence for the many unlooked for circumstances which operated in our favour, I shall remember the general zeal which actuated the whole, and in particular the cordial co-operation and good will of you, and the Officers under your command.

I am Sir,
With great esteem,
Your's very obediently,
CHRISTOPHER COLE.
(A true Copy.)
G. L. NIXON.

*To Captain Nixon,
and the Officers under
his Orders.*

Early in September the outward-bound China Fleet, under convoy of the Grampus of 50 guns, arrived at Penang. They remained there about 14 days, and proceeded on their voyage.

An Arab Vessel had arrived at Penang, & reported that she had met a French Ship of War, in the Persian Gulph, carrying *nominally* fifty, but in reality 60 guns, commanded by Mr. Surcouf. She had on board valuable presents for the King of Persia, to whom, it is said, Surcouf was going as Ambassador from the Emperor Napoleon.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures since our last.

Arrivals—October 19th, H. M. Ship Phœnix from Sea,—do. Brig James Balfour Capt. Thomas Wilkinson from Rangoon left 4th, May, Coringa, 1st Oct. and Masulipatam 15th, October.—20th, H. M. Ship Caroline Captain C. Cole, from the Eastward,—21st, H. M. Sloop Baracouta.

Departures,—16th, Oct. Bark Britannia Capt. Campbell Culcutta,—17th, Oct. H. C. Ship Earl St. Vincent Ceylon,—18th October H. C. Ship Harriet } put to Sea & not return-
S. W. Bensley } ed to the Roads yet.

MADRAS.

Marriages.—On the 21st inst. Mr. Chs. Kesselere, to Miss Margaret Brown, from Mrs. Murray's Seminary at Vepery.

At Bangalore, on the 17th inst. Lieutenant Frederick Gore Wade, of His Majesty's 25th Regiment Light Dragoons, to Mary, eldest Daughter of Captain Ellison, of His Majesty's Royal Navy.

Birth.—At Bangalore, on the 16th inst. the Lady of Captain Frith, of the Artillery, of a Daughter.

Death.—On Sunday, the 13th inst. Mr. John Jones, aged 39 years, after a short but severe illness, who served in the Revenue Office for a period of 23 years and upwards—his loss will long be regretted by his friends and acquaintance.

BENGAL.

Marriages.—On the 12th ultimo, George Mercer, Esq. to Miss Read, Daughter of the late John Read, Esq. Surgeon to the Residency at Delhe: and on the same day, John McWhirter, Esq. to Miss Harriet Ann Read, youngest Sister of the former Lady.

On Sunday the 30th ultimo, Mr. Francis D'Cruiz, to Miss Charlotte Serraon.

Births.—Yesterday, Mrs. Robert Ross, of a Son.

On Saturday, the 29th ultimo, Mrs. Joseph Weldon, of a Daughter.

On the 21st ultimo, at Ghazeepore, the Lady of Captain Owen, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment of a Daughter.

Deaths.—On Thursday last, Mr. Alexander Aldwell, Carter and Gilder.

On Thursday morning, Hilario, the infant Son of Mr. Charles Cornelius.

On the 25th June last, at Croee, on the West Coast of Sumatra, Master Robert Brown, aged 5 years, Son of James Brown, Esq. Resident of Croee.

Arrivals.—Col. Wood, Bengal Establishment—Sir Henry Darrell,—Rev. Mousley,—Capt. R. J. Latter, Bengal Infantry—Lieut. Newman, 2d Bat. 25th Regt.—Lieut. Campbell, 1st Bat. Cavalry—Mr. H. Ryder,—Assistant Surgeon T. Sutton,—and Mr. G. Martin 2d officer of the late Ship Agnes.

Departures.—Major Grant,—Capt. Blundell,—Capt. Purchase—and G. Coleman Esq.

BOURBON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
ST. DENNIS, AUGUST 28, 1810.

We hasten to lay before the Public a Copy of a letter from Captain Pym, late of his Majesty's Frigate Syrius.

It is neither the custom, nor the wish of the English to conceal official intelligence, even tho' it may be of an unfavourable nature.

We do not conceal that the loss of His Majesty's Ships Syrius, Magicienne and Nereide (altho' accompanied by a loss more fatal to the Enemy) occasions us the most lively regret—not so much for the loss of the Ships, as on account of the brave men who have fallen in the action. There is nevertheless in this occurrence circumstances of consolation, for altho' the success our countrymen so well merited by their boldness and enterprize has not answered their expectations, we can truly boast that it was not to be attributed to the efforts of the Enemy who had already given way, but to the rocks and Shoals which placed them out of the reach of the fire of our Frigates, and protected them from our approach.

Had the most complete victory crowned our efforts we must still have lamented the [illegible] of the brave Captain of the Nereide, his officers and crew, who nobly sacrificed their lives when they had no other alternative than to strike or die. Well! they all preferred this last resort! An Enthusiasm and devotedness probably without example in the annals of History!

The inhabitants of Bourbon will learn by the faithful and true narration which the letter of Captain Pym affords, to continue their regard to a nation whose protection they enjoy, and their countrymen of the Isle of France will duly appreciate the signal effort of British valour which they have witnessed, in the awful spectacle which has passed before their eyes.

The Enemy can probably never repair his loss; The flag of the grand Indian Fleet, and the Cape Squadron will shortly ride in Port Louis and will prove that such is not the case with us.

(Signed) A BARRY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Letter of Captain Pym, to the Governor.

Isle de la Passe 24th August, 1810,
and continued on the 25th.

My last would inform you of my intention to attack the Frigates, the Corvette, and the Honorable Company's Ship in Grand Port.

The Magicienne having joined me at the time the recaptured ship Windham was about to set sail for Bourbon, I ordered Capt. Lambert to carry the armed *brig with all expedition to the Isle de la Passe, and that the Enemy in Port Louis might not be alarmed I sett all sail to the Southward, and altho' it blew hard I arrived the next day at noon at the Isle de la Passe. The Nereid made signal that she was ready, I then bore down to her and reconnoitered the Enemy's position, and decided to attack them. When the Officer of the Nereid who was to act as Pilot came on board I made signal to weigh anchor, and when we were about a mile distant from the Enemy, he unfortunately ran us aground on the shoal of the *petite passe*, and notwithstanding all our efforts we did not get off till eight o'clock next morning.

The 23d at noon, the Iphigenia & Magicienne arrived, and the Enemy being then anchored nearer in shore & having, under protection of the batteries, received many hands on board I ordered the other Frigates to assist me. I had on board all the Captains and Pilots and they assured me all danger was past, and that we could get within reach of the Enemy. We hastened to take our stations, the Syrius aboard the Bellonne, the Nereide between the Syrius the Victor, the Iphegenia aboard the Minerva, the Magicienne between the Minerva and the Company's Ship.

In the hottest part of the fire the Syrius struck on an unknown shoal.—Capt. Lambert took his post and had scarcely fired his third broadside when the Minerva cut her cable to escape his fire. The Magicienne which was near the Iphegenia ran aground, so that she could bring only six guns to bear.

The unfortunate Nereide took her post somewhat nearer, and sustained in the most courageous manner the fire which was directed at her, as well as that which was aimed at the Syrius. The Bellonne then cut her cable to get away—All the Enemy's Ships were aground but seeing that the Syrius could not get off, they directed all their fire against the Nereide, who tho' overwhelmed in this unequal combat did not cease firing for ten hours. It is distressing to me to relate that the Captain, Officers and Men of the Nereide were either killed or wounded.

Captain Lambert would have closed with the Enemy had not a shoal prevented him which was between him and the Frigate. He did all in his power, and continued a distant but well-directed fire. The Victory would have been certain could any one of our ships have come near the Bellonne.

I must inform you that from the moment we ran aground every possible effort was made to get the Ship off. Anchors were let go to warp out, but unfortunately they gave way, then I carried out my two last, after having paid out all my great Warp-line (a maneuvre not to be effected but by great and extraordinary efforts) and altho' I heav'd at the capstan on the one, and applied the force of a tackle on the other, we could not stir an inch. This arose from the nature of the bottom on which we had grounded, & on the heavy squalls which blew. We lightened the frigate forward; every attempt was equally difficult and ineffectual to get afloat before day light—All our efforts were unavailing. At this time the Nereide was a wreck; the Magicienne was in as unfortunate a position as the Syrius, & the Iphegenia found it impossible to approach the Enemy's batteries which were ranged all along the Coast. These Frigates could no longer from their position be of any

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* Brick.

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use, as was determined on the mo[illegible]ing of the twenty-fifth.

I then assembled the Officers of [illegible]ank, Marine Officers, Carpenters and others, w[illegible]o, after having made an exact and scrupulo[illegible] examination, decided that it was impossible [illegible]et the Frigate off: they made the same repo[illegible] from the Magicienne, Captain Curtis, adding [illegible]at they had lost many men by the enemy's fire. I waited till night and ordered them to leave [illegible]e Ship and to set fire to her, and as the enem[illegible] Ships could not get off, I thought it prudent [illegible] take post on the Isle de la Passe, and in conse[illegible]quence I have ordered the Iphigenia to come there to add to the defence of that Island. Having no hope of speedy relief, I judged it r[illegible]ht to abandon my Ship which was with[illegible] reach of the enemy's Batteries and Ships, and which from her situation could return the [illegible] with only two guns. When I had landed [illegible]w on the Isle de la Passe, or put them on board the Ipheginia, Lieutenant Watling and I sett fire to my ship.—I dare hope, Sir, that tho' my enterprize has been unsuccessful, no blame can attach to any of us, as never Capts. Officers, or Men entered into an engagement with more certainty of conquering, and I dare affirm that if I could have laid the Syrius alongside the Bellonne all the Enemy's Ships must have struck to us in less than half an hour.

The Ipheginia Frigate, and the crews of the Syrius and Magicienne will serve as a defence for the Isle de la Passe.

(Signed) S. PYM,

(A true Copy.)

A. BARRY,

CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

Au brave Willoughby, commandant LA NEREIDE ; *frigate de S. Majeste Britannique.*

A la grandeur du vrai courage
Tous les peuples rendent hommage:
Reçois le notre, o WILLOUGBY !
Du grand NELSON tu montras la vaillance !
Le ciel te fit semblable a lui
Et sur tes traits voulut aussi
Du meme sceau marquer la ressemblance.*

* L'Amiral *Nelson* eut aussi un oeil emperte dans un combat naval.

To the brave WILLOUGHBY, *commanding His Majesty's Frigate* NEREIDE.

All Men pay homage
To the greatness of true courage ;
Receive then ours, O Willoughby !
Thou hast shewn valour equal to the great Nelson!
Heaven made thee like to him,
And on thy features also, with
The same Seal, has stampt the * resemblance.

* Admiral Nelson also lost an Eye in a Naval Combat.

ASIATIC MIRROR,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1810.

Correct list of Passengers by the Honorable Company's Ships Astell and Sovereign, which left Madras on the 13th and arrived at Diamond Harbour on Sunday last, the 30th ultimo.

PASSENGERS:

Per Sovereign.—Mrs. Scott Waring, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Bertridge, Mrs. De L'Etang, Miss Garstin, Miss Kirkpataiek, Miss J. De L'Etang, Miss A. De L'Etang,—E. S. Waring, Esq. Junior Merchant,—Capt. Henry Oakes, Native Infantry,—Lieut. J. Bertridge,—James Gilder, Esq. B. B. Buchanan, Esq. and Charles Wingfield, Esq. Assistant Surgeons,—Messrs. William Kerr, and Charles Paton, Cadets,—Mr. D. M'Intyre, Free Merchant.

FROM MADRAS.—Mrs. Plowden, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Malkin,—C. Middleton, Esq. J. Martin, Esq. William Kerr, Esq. J. Warde, Esq. J. Toone, Esq. J. Parkes, Esq. J. Young, Esq. and J. Ogilvie, Esq. Writers,—J. Campbell, Esq. Surgeon,—Captain Malkin, Lieut. Dennehy, and Ensign Denys, His Majesty's 24th Regiment,—Lieutenant J. Napier, Native Infantry,—Messrs. T. Jenkins, J. Cheap, J. Robb, and J. Martin, Cadets,—Mr. J. Hill, Volunteer H. C. Marines,—H. Forster, Native.

Per Astell.—Mrs. Droz, Mrs. Rylie, Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. Marianne Hawkey, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Comyn, Miss Harriett Povolaire, Miss Margaret Bathie, Miss Jean Bathie, Miss Freer, Miss Ann Raush,—Mr. [illegible] Senior Merchant,—Captain Stewart, [illegible]apt. Comy[illegible] —Captain Hay,—Lieutenant Nott, H. M. 80th Regiment,—Lieut. Harris,—Messrs. W. D. Meikle, and Garrack, Assistant Surgeons,—Mr. T. E. Dick, Writer,—Messrs. D. P. Wood, W. Dew, G. C. Holroyd, Henry Lawrence, J. Cartwright, George Hanbury, E. P. Gowan, G. R. Leigh, James Easson, Wood, H. Rolfe, L. Farnaby, T. [illegible] H. Ingle, T. H. Skeine, Clement M'Kenly, [illegible]eer, T. Aubeyonois, and A. Davidson, Cadets,—Mr. T. S. K. Wilson,—Mr. John Chambers,—Mr. Henry Stout, Volunteer H. C. Marine,—Mr. James Kirby,—Mr. H. Williams,—Mr. Fitzjulius,—Mr. Hunt,—Mr. Peter Levesque,—Mr. Nunn,—Mr. Small, Purser, H. C. Ship Phœnix.

Major General Champagne proposes to leave the Presidency to-morrow. The General proceeds by water to Cawnpore.

The Honorable Company's European Regiment, arrived in boats, off Fort William yesterday morning.

We understand that a detachment from this Regiment, consisting of four Companies, under command of Major Kelly, will proceed on foreign service, in the course of the present month. Each of these four Companies will consist of 75 [illegible]nk and file. The Head Quarters of the [illegible]giment will continue at Fort William.

The arma[illegible] [illegible] preparing at Madras for foreign service [illegible]as appointed to sail on the 21st ultimo.

All the passengers, by the lately arrived Indiamen from Madras, safely arrived in town on Monday and yesterday.

Captain Hay of the Astell, was landed, on Monday evening, at Kidderpore & from thence brought to town in a Sea Cot.

The ship Venus, Captain Douglas, is chartered by Government, for the Public Service. [illegible] will sail in the conrse of 8 or 10 days, with Mi[illegible] Stores for the use of the Armament, that la[illegible] sailed from this Port.

The Ho[illegible]ble Company's Schooner Tweed, is expected to be dispatched on Thursday for Bourbon.

The Margaret and Betsy, are expected to quit the river on Friday or Saturday.

KEDGEREE, Oct. 1.—Passed upwards, yesteaday, the Arab ship Fattamany, from Muscat, 28th August.

Remain the Aurora, Captain Glass, bound to China ; and the Honorable Company's ship Tigris, at Saugor.

Very recent accounts from Java, received by way of the West Coast of Sumatra, state, on unquestionable authority, that the public course of proceedings of Marshall Daendels, had created such general abhorrence of his person and conduct, that he was in perpetual apprehension of being poisoned, or otherwise put to death. He had exasperated to the highest degree, both the European and Native Inhabitants :—His many forced loans and other arbitrary acts, have excited the indignation of all ranks and classes of men ; except the few French Officers in his Suite ; who are held in universal detestation, by the people of Java.

ST. HELENA,—JUNE 15

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES,

BETWEEN THE 20TH FEB. AND 14TH JUNE, 1810.

Ship's Names.	*Arrived.*	*Departed.*	*Description.*
[illegible]rus, ...	21st Feb.	1st May,	Whaler.
Loyal Volunteer,	19th Mar.	1st May,	———
Raisonable, ...	16th Ap.	do.	H. M. Ship.
Caledon, ...	do.	do.	do.
Charwell, ...	do.	do.	do.
Devaynes, ...	do.	do.	H. C. Ship.
Cumberland, ...	20th Ap.	do.	Whaler.
Inconstant, ...	27th do.	do.	H. M. Ship.
Streatham, ...	do.	do.	H. C. Ship
Tottenham, ...	———	do.	do.
Ocean, ...	———	do.	do.
Betsey, ...	28th Ap.	3d May,	Eng. Brig.
Dedaigneuse, ...	3d May,	12th do.	H. M. Ship.
Penang, ...	———	———	H. C. Frig.
Marquis Wellesley,	3d May,	12th May,	H. C. Ship
Devonshire, ...	do.	do.	do.
Lord Duncan, ...	do.	do.	do.
Lord Melville, ...	do.	do.	do.
Metcalfe, ...	do.	do.	do.
Lady Castlereagh,	do.	do.	do.
Lord Castlereagh,	do.	do.	do.
Europe, ...	do.	do.	do.
Castle Eden, ...	do.	do.	do.
Baring, ...	do.	do.	do.
Henry Addington,	do.	do.	do.
March. of Exeter,	do.	do.	do.
Walthamstow,	do.	do.	do.
Surry, ...	do.	do.	do.
Dover Castle,	do.	do.	do.
Carnatic, ...	do.	do.	do.
Union, ...	do.	do.	do.
Northampton,	do.	do.	do.
Cambrian, ...	do.	do.	do.
Retreat, ...	do.	do.	do.
Portuguese Ship,	7th May,	27th May,	———
Cape Packet, ...	8th do.	15th do.	Trader.
Milford, ...	15th do.	———	———
St. Albans, ...	21st do.	28th May,	H. M. Ship.
Thames, ...	———	———	H. C. Ship.
Royal Charlotte,	———	———	———
Scaleby Castle, .	———	———	———
Warren Hastings,	———	———	———
Albion, ...	———	———	———
Nottingham, ...	———	———	———
Princess Amelia,	———	———	———
Perseverance, ...	———	———	———
Marquis Ely, ...	———	———	———
Cumberland, ...	———	———	———
Glatton, ...	———	———	———
Neptune, ...	———	———	———
Coutts, ...	———	———	———
George, ...	———	———	———
Gobemouch, ...	12th June,	remain	———
Asia, ...	14th do.	———	Am. Whaler.

BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1810.

By the arrival of the Portugueze Ship Ulysses which arrived on the 26th of Sept. at Goa, from Rio Janeiro and which left Mosambique on the 25th August, we learn that the two French frigates and the Corvette, before their engagement with the Indiamen, had appeared on the 30th June off Mosambique, where they attempted to get in over the bar with a pilot belonging to the place, whom they had got on board by hoisting English colors. They released the pilot and a Portuguese officer who had gone off to them ; and also sent on shore, in exchange for 50 stout Cossrces which they demand[illegible] from the Governor, 50 men belonging to two [illegible]hips, an Englise and American, which they ha[illegible] captured a short time before and had, it is su[illegible]osed, burnt at Madagafcar.

The Ulysses left Rio Janeiro on the 26th [illegible] and cannot of course bring later news from [illegible]rope than what we have already received.

The daughter of the Princess of Brazils i[illegible] married to Don Carlos Infant of Spain and nephew to the Prince Regent.

Signor Cabral, the late Governor of Goa, lately created Viscount of Merandella, had died at the advanced age of 85.

A brisk trade was carrying on between the Brazils and England.

The American Intelligence brought by the Gallaway is scanty and uninteresting. The Supercargo says that the restrictions on English commerce have been suffered to expire without being renewed. We know not whether this or the account, which represents the non-intercourse bill to have been repealed, be the more accurate statement of the besiness. War was expected to take place between America and France ; and, if the accounts which appear in the English papers relstive to the recent conduct of Bonaparte to the Americans be carrect, there can be no doubt that such an event must take place.

Last night anchored in the harbour the Hon'ble Company's extra ships Lord Eldon, Captain Young and Carmarthen Captain Ross, from England the 11th May and Madeira the 10th June.

Passengers by Lord Eldon:—Mrs. Lockyer, Mr. W. Lockyer,—Messrs. T. Bushby, G. Gilbert, and John Maine.

Passengers by Carmarthen:—Major Wilson & Mrs. Wilson,—Lieut. and Mrs. Carter, 3d N. I. —Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson, 4th N. I.—Messrs. Nicholas Foster, John Cockburn, Peter Britton, G. Taylor, B. Wilson, Cadets, and 23 Soldiers.

The American ship Galloway from New York in 124 days was of the harbour last night. The Supercargo had landed in a boat. The Galloway had neither toached any where nor spoke any vessel.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, 1810.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, SEPTEMBER 29, 1810.

The Honourable the Governor in Council, having had repeated occasion to observe that Officers resorting to Bombay for the benefit of their health from the Milit[illegible] Establishment of Fort Saint George, delay, with[illegible] apparent necessity, their applications for leave to g[illegible] ome on sick Certificates, until there is no longer tim[illegible] obtain an answer from their own Government ; th[illegible] y obliging that of this Presidency to extend its sanction to their departure under circumstances, which cannot be here so appropriately determined o[illegible] as at Madras :

[illegible]'s accordingly signified that, in future this Governm[illegible] will not be disposed to exercise any extraneous in[illegible]position of this description, unless in those special ins[illegible]es, in which it may be clearly made to appear, tha[illegible] officer's application for leave could not reasonably [illegible]xpected to have been preferred in due time, [illegible] Government of the Presidency to which he belongs.

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1810.

The leave of Absence granted to lieutenant A. Harvey, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, by the General Orders of the 9th of March last, is extended until the 15th December next.

Bombay Castle, 2d October 1810.

The Honourable the Governor in Council h[illegible] been pleased to appoint lieutenant N. Tanner of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, Linguist in the Mahratta language to that Corps.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,

Sec. to Govt.

CEYLON GOVT. GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 3, 1810.

Head Quarters Mount Lavinia 3d October 1810.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Troops arrived in the *Thamas Grenville* will be disembarked tomorrow morning before day light and the Acting Deputy Quarter Master General will in Concert with the Commandt of Colombo take measures for their being duly accommodated and that further Room and due accommodation be made for those expected in the Ships about to arrive from Europe—He is however to take Care that they do not interfere with the Troops expected from the Coast and Trincomalie.

By The Lieutenant General's Command.

(Signed) CLEM. M. EDWARDS.

Dep. Adj. Gen.

Arrived in the Roads the Honble E. I. Company's Ship Thomas Grenville, Captain Wm. Patterson, from England, the 14th May, Madeira 2d June.

Parted with the following Ships yesterday under Convoy of H. M. Ship Phœnix, James Bowen, Junior Esq. Captain.—St. Vincent, Midas, Indus, Juliana Harriet, Ann, Sir Wm. Bensley.

PASSENGERS.

By the H. E. I. C. Ship T. Grenville.

Hardinge Giffard Esq. H. M. Advocate Fiscal, Mrs. Giffard, Miss Pennell, for Ceylon.

Mr. Arthur Hogue, Free Merchant, Mrs. Elizabeth Hogue for Bengal.

Captain William Riddle, 4th Ceylon, Sarah Riddle, Miss. Riddle, Captain Bartholomew Clarke, 4th Ceylon, Mrs. Clarke, Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, 4th Ceylon, for Ceylon.

Major George Custance, of the H. C. Madras Establishment Embarked on Board H. M. Ship Phœnix, for Madras.

Captain De Burgeon, of the Menron Regiment Embarked on Board the H. C. Ship Midas, for Madras.

Captain Nixon, 3d Ceylon, Lieutenant Perks, 1st Ceylon Regiment, L[illegible]tenant Adjutant Stear, 4th Ceylon, Lieuten[illegible] Thompson, 66th Regiment, Lieutenant Ro[illegible] 66th Regiment, Lieutenant Price, 66th Regt. Ensign Boyd, 66th Regt. Ensign Usher, 66th Regt. Ensign Young, 66th Regt. Ensign Hardley, 66th Regiment, Ensign Garsten, 66th Regiment, for Ceylon.

Mr. Edward Majoribanks, Mr. John Fendall, and Mr. Andrew Anderson, Writers for Bengal.

Mr. John Walbeoff, Mr. David Stark, Writers for Ceylon.

Mr. James Kennedy, Cadet for Bengal.

COLOMBO] Arrived, September 27th. Sloop Goondra Letchemy, from Cochin.—Ketch Hebe, Capt. L. A. Mathys, from Pamben.—Sept. 28th. Schooner Nancy, Captain A. Kern, from Madras,—Sept. 30th. Schooner Allepe, Capt. J. Joannis, from Allepe.—Passenger, Mr. Sorell. —Cutter Hope, Capt. J. Perrera, from Tutucoreen.—October 2d. Hon. Company's Ship Thomas Grenville, W. Patterson Esq. Captain from England.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER,—APRIL 22.

The Verdicts found by the Coroner's Jury in London and Middlesex, upon the bodies of two persons killed during the late riots, have excited universal interest.—Two Verdicts have been returned of *Wilful Murder* against unknown soldiers, we believe of the Regiment of Life Guards.—Many people are disposed to object to these Verdicts ; we are not—We consider them as the only Legal and justifiable Verdicts which could haue been found, and are prepared to defend them as such—But first we must object to the indecent suspicions which have been cast upon these Verdicts by certain persons, who look upon the Inquests of the Coroner as mere partial examinations, and formed rather upon hasty Opinions than Matters of Law and Fact.—These persons would do well to hesitate before they shed their malignity upon the most ancient and honourable Office in the kingdom—The King's Bench is the Supreme Coroner of the Country, and every Coroner is the immediate Deputy of that High Court.

So high was the credit which the law formerly gave to the Inquisition of Death found before a Corone, that anciently the Judges would not receive a verdict acquitting a person of the death of a man, found against him by the Coroner's inquest, unless the Jury, so acquitting the defendant, had found, at the same time, what other person did the fact.

It is a rule of law, when a person has the marks of a violent death upon his body committed by the hand of man, to presume the most aggravated species of homicide, viz. *Wilful Murder*, till the contrary be proved. It has been holden by our ancient lawyers, that if a person be killed by another, and it be certainly known that he killed him, the Jury must hear evidence only for the King ; and whether the killing were by malice or without malice ; nay, though it were such a killing as was justifiable as an Officer killing one who assaults him in executing his office ; yet the Inquest shall find it MURDER, because the party shall be put to answer ; and, upon *Not Guilty* pleaded, the whole matter will come to be tried by a Jury, where the evidence of both sides will be heard in Court, and such direction given as the nature of the fact requiras, viz. whether it be *Murder*—*Manslaughter*—or, *Per infortunium*.

This was the common practice of our ancient law till within a century past.—It is now, indeed, the practice of the Coroner to go more largely into the evidence, and to examine, rather than to conclude himself bound to accuse by the duty of his office.—The Coroner's Inquest, in this case, differs from a Grand Jury. —The Coroner's Inquest is to inquire truly how the party came by his death, and to bear evidenee on both sides.—The Grand Jury proceed to accuse *ex parte*.—Now it is this more enlarged exercise of the duty of a Coroner, at the present day, which stamps a higher credit upon his Inquests.—The Coroners take evidence on *both sides*:—they receive the verdict upon oath—they are bound by the rulers of law, and must be guided by those presumptions which the law deduces from certain acts, and direct their Juries to form their Verdicts upon them as legal probabilities.—Now, as we have above said, unexplained, unjustified *homicide*, must, by the Coroner, be interpreted into wilful murder.—A man is brought before him—his head shattered with a pistol ball, the evident cause of his death —Can he direct his Jury to return a verdict of manslaughter? Certainly not ; because manslaughter is a species of homicide justified by certain circumstances which excuse it, and if those circumstances be not laid before him in evide[illegible]ce, he cannot presume any such to exist. —H[illegible] duty is the contrary way, and he must pres[illegible]me the most exaggerated species of homicid[illegible] in the absence of all justification.

[illegible]is the next species of Justifiable Homi[illegible] self-defence—But in the case we have put [illegible]e Coroner cannot *presume* this—Homicid[illegible] *defendendo*, is the killing of another perso[illegible] the necessary defence of himself against hi[illegible] [illegible]at assaults him—But the Coroner has no ev[illegible]e laid before him that the party killed [illegible]an assault, or was any wise engaged in a fr[illegible] with the unknown person who has killed h[illegible]—Having no evidence of this sort, and being pressed with evidence contrary to the presumption of such a fact, he cannot return a verdict of Homicide justified by *self-defence*—If it had appeared, indeed that the man killed in Mr. Goodere's shop had attacked the Life-Guardsman, the Coroner might have returned

a verdict of *se defendendo*; but the direct contrary was in evidence.

Now, what other kinds of violent death are there, any of which the Coroner might have presumed?—There is death by the Visitation of God—Could he have presumed this?—Next, there is death, *per infortunium*, or accidental death, where no other had a hand in it; as where a man falls from a horse or cart—Could the Coroner presume this?—Thirdly, there is death by his own hands, as *felo de se*—The Coroner could not presume any of the above kinds of violent deaths, because the evidence contradicted all such presumptions. What then must be his verdict from necessity—we mean the necessity of his duty—It could only have been the verdict he has instructed the Jury to pronounce, Wilful Murder against a certain person unknown.

We do not mean, by these observations, to accuse the Life Guardsmen, whoever they be, of Wilful Murder—We are satisfied that both the Persons killed, the one in London, and the other in Westminster, lost their lives by a species of Homicide which is far from amounting to the guilt of Wilful Murder—But we will not say that the parties killing them were blameless, or that they ought not to be put on their trials—We think they ought to be brought forward, and the Justice of the country should be satisfied by their shewing, upon a legal enquiry, that they have a reasonable mitigation or defence.

If the Coroner be right in the Verdict he has returned upon his Inquest, the Trial of these men should be had at all events, and it is for the honour of the Army to which the accused belong that they should be brought forward; otherwise a whole Regiment stands attainted with the Crime of Blood!

The Coroner and his Jury have done their duty, and we should have been better pleased if the Secectary of State had issued a Proclamation, offering a reward for the apprehension of the accused, in order that they might be brought forward forcibly, if they would not come voluntarily, to clear and justify their act.

A defence indeed has been offered, that the parties accused are not themselves, perhaps, aware that they have committed any crime.—Each individual exculpates himself; he may not, in fact, be able to appropriate any guilt, or fix upon himself as the criminal.—It may be so,—No Soldier may precisely know whether it were *his* act or another's.—This, however, is all conjecture—What we have written, we have written in vindication of the Coroner and his Jury, who have acted the parts of intelligent and honest men upon this occasion, and deserve the applause, rather than the censure, of all good citizens.

But it is said, if the Soldiers, be given up, and put on their Trials for Wilful Murder, the question of Privilege will come incidentally before a Jury, who may, perhaps, acquit or condemn the parties accused, upon the legality or illegality of the business on which they were called out to act, according to their own notions of the matter.

It must be observed, that there is a mighty apprehension of a Jury on the question of PRIVILEGE; just as if those, who determine on the lives and properties of every individual member were unfit to be trusted, incidentally, with the question of their privileges. Is privilege, then, so subtle and frangible a substance, that it could not bear the rough handling of twelve impartial men?

The truth is that the question of Privilege could not possibly come in issue on the trial of the accused for the City Homicide,—the point being, in that case, whether the Soldiers were acting upon their *Self Defence* or not—If they justify at all, they must justify, not as SOLDIERS called out to suppress a Riot,—for they connot avail themselves of this Justification, unless the Riot Act had been previously read (which in the City it was not) and they had been marshalled under the controul of the Civil Magistrate.

Whatever defence they may use, if they take their trials upon the accusation of Murder in Westminster, (where perhaps they might justify as a Military Body acting under the controul of the Magistrate to suppress Riots) it is certain they cannot, as a MILITARY BODY, avail themselves of the same justification in London.

On the City charge, the justification must be, as in the case of Homicide charged upon any ordinary citizen, SELF-DEFENCE—They must prove that they acted purely in Self-Defence—That they slew the party to save their own lives—No other plea can be received.

The Jury therefore would have to determine the single point of the sufficiency of the Justification as Self-Defence—They would have nothing to do with Privilege—That question we sincerely hope will come before them in another shape.

CEUTA.—The following is a copy of the terms on which Ceuta is occupied by the British troops.—

"The two great allied nations of Great Britain and Spain, in order to increase the security of the important fortress of Ceuta, without diminishing the strength of the Spanish armies in the Peninsula, have agreed to introduce into

[Continued in the Suppliment]

NOTICE.

MESSRS. HUNTER and HAY, hereby notify, that Mr. William Simpson (Nephew of Mr. John Hunter) has this day been admitted a partner in their House, and that the Business will henceforth be carried on under the Firm of

HUNTER, HAY & CO.

MADRAS, 22d October, 1810.

Garden & Bird Seeds.

W. B. JACK,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just opened a Box of Fresh Garden Seeds, from the house of Swinden and Nachbar.

HOLLANDS AND *Cogniac Brandy.*

W. B. JACK,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has for sale some Superior Cogniac Brandy and Real Hollands.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 23d October, 1810.

MESSIEURS

HARINGTON & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FROM CALCUTTA,

A FEW Pipes of very fine OLD MADEIRA WINE, which are for sale, at their Godowns under the charge of Mr. MOECKELL, at 275 Star Pagodas per Pipe.

MADRAS, October 12, 1810.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY,

AT THE USUAL HOUR,

Ashton and Meppen,

WILL sell the whole of the articles as advertised in last Saturdays paper, and the public may depend that they will be knocked down to the highest bidder, Several neat articles of Plate will be put up, the particulars of which together with the other Articles will be mentioned in hand bills. A Poney and two Horses as also two Bandies will be sold to the highest bidder the same day.—after which three neat Bengal Palanqueens in good order, the property of a family who have left the Presidency—and who have desired A. and M. to sell them without reserve.

FOR SALE.

THIS-day at 12 o'clock, by Messrs ASHTON and MEPPEN, (if not previously sold by private Contract for 220 Pagodas) a neat light Carriage, which has been newly lined, painted and repaired, and well worth the attention of any person desirous of having a good and reasonable conveyance.

COMMISSION SALE.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE RECEIVED

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

A NEAT, light and commodious BULLOCK COACH with a pair of handsome BULLOCKS, of a very large size, they are well broke in, trot exceedingly well, and are capable of going through a great deal of fatigue. The conveyance is well worth the attention of a family.

A. and M. are allowed to sell it for considerably less than it cost—a reasonable trial will be allowed.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

By Balfour and Hogg,

AN Invoice of Fashionable Buggy, Hunting, and Jockey, Dog Whips, with and without Whistles.

MESSIEURS

Dobbin & Sutherland,

HAVE just received, for Sale on Commission, an Invoice of superfine black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, which they are authorised to sell on very moderate terms, for ready money.

SALES BY AUCTION,

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 24th Instant,

AN Invoice of Gun Powder in Cannisters, Patent Shot and Gun Flints, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 24th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

ONE thousand Strings of Pearls of different sizes. Musters of which may be seen at the Auction Room, from this-day to the day of Sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On THURSDAY next, the 25th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK

AN Invoice of Brass Furniture of Sorts and Enamelled Snuff Boxes, also a few peices of Europe Chints of handsome Patterns for Furniture.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

On THURSDAY next, the 25th Instant,

ONE Cask of Real Coniac Brandy.
One do. of Jamaica Rum.
One do. of Hollands Gin.

Laid in by Harper, and landed from the H. C. Ship Sir Wm. Bensley.

The Three Casks will be put up in one lot at the rate of so much per Gallon for the whole.

TERMS OF SALE IS READY MONEY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Balfour and Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

This Day, TUESDAY, the 23d Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

SEVENTY-nine dozen of Brandy, which will be sold in lots of 1½ dozen, for the convenience of purchasers.

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

A small Acheen Pyebald Poney, with a Buggy, Hood and Harness.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Balfour and Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 24th Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A FEW Casks of Real Jamaica Rum, which will be sold one Cask in a lot.

Balfour and Hogg,

WILL to-morrow dispose of by Public Auction, the articles which were advertised in the Madras Gazette for sale on Saturday last, but which was postponed on account of the rain.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

By Balfour and Hogg,

TWO Handsome Mahogany Wardrobes two Blackwood Chests of Drawers.

AND

Two neat Chittagong Wood Commodes.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

By Balfour and Hogg,

AN Invoice of Rich work'd Dacca Gown Pieces and Shawls.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By F. Dunker,

ON THE PREMISES,

Between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock in the Afternoon,

On SATURDAY next, the 27th Instant,

A HOUSE AND GARDEN, SITUATED IN THE VILLAGE OF EGMORE,

CONSISTING OF

TWO Halls, four Rooms and out Houses, &c. containing 400,980 square feet or six Cawnies, twenty-three Grounds and one hundred and eighty square feet, bounded on the North by the high Road leading to Coyembadoo, Poonamalie, &c. South by the Road leading to Egmore, East by the bye Road (adjoining to Mr READ'S Garden) West by the cross Road leading from Vepery to Triplicane, Poodoopauk, &c.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

Further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, in Francisco Joze Street, No. 1, or to Mr. CARRUTHERS, Solicitor, Fort St. George.

MADRAS LOTTERY.

FOURTH OR LAST DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE

FIRST CLASS,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1810.

No. 69 of a Prize 20 Star Pagodas being last Day last Drawn Ticket alloted 1400 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 712 5324 6642 Prizes of 200 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 357 284 1302 1624 2989 4498 4439 6517 7636 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Nos 92 1347 1310 1630 1459 1588 1920 1451 1357 1917 1959 2557 2431 2493 2010 3788 3955 3476 3234 3887 3804 4259 4057 4030 4245 4732 4028 4127 5640 5736 5530 5545 5492 5468 5215 5210 6491 6771 6301 6580 6744 6712 7591 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

Nos 885 982 870 770 1067 1281 1308 1278 1481 1781 2686 2634 2156 2626 2425 2104 3265 3254 3067 3923 3271 4970 4907 4841 4405 4342 5975 5840 5738 5481 5397 5923 5584 5182 6770 6285 6947 7854 7165 7319 7524 7891 7523 7076 7603 7089 7778 Prizes of 40 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 20 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

38	43	44	58	63	743	479	607
253	694	822	916	419	579	969	691
422	785	551	259	837	962	493	252
345	335	463	333	214	735	527	765
610	210	258	722	586	629	521	681
605	784	415	868	1658	1034	1258	1275
1029	1460	1458	1883	1676	1612	1994	1242
1303	1305	1443	1687	1625	1361	1129	1403
1930	1607	1379	1026	1478	1467	1615	1727
1135	1007	1286	1078	1178	1540	1833	1990
1691	1823	[illegible]	1518	1741	1012	1174	1845
1655	1982	1535	[illegible]	1062	1185	1768	1824
1601	1011	2747	2361	2959	2181	2717	2347
2171	[illegible]	2117	2740	2000	2339	2709	2621
2536	2340	2380	2382	2560	2367	2957	2315
2666	2737	2227	2993	2919	2395	2512	2879
2544	2816	2902	2908	2633	2611	2046	2181
2464	2987	2155	2974	2427	2845	3387	3171
3823	3436	3766	3457	3033	3661	3323	3419
3440	3289	3127	3819	3449	3845	3389	3815
3806	3890	3091	3161	3011	3704	3365	3654
3607	3597	3452	3034	3780	3860	3940	3257
3088	3269	3620	3501	3485	3455	3586	3426
3442	3050	3154	3460	3157	4236	4990	4920
4143	4975	4741	4582	4574	4319	4277	4043
4512	4665	4690	4821	4814	4919	4464	4589
4499	4094	4364	4242	4246	4967	4949	4771
4423	4393	4969	4952	4265	4638	4326	4836
[illegible]	4678	4786	4124	4783	4047	4962	4547
4673	4781	4100	4378	4172	4565	4352	4387
4327	4054	4383	4609	4256	4018	4274	4338
4961	4340	4312	4190	4876	4957	4575	4701
4164	[illegible]	4920	5126	5813	5145	5333	5606
5596	5155	5293	5889	5709	5217	5307	5762
5835	5978	5179	5146	5346	5340	5458	5372
5540	5568	5428	5439	5069	5805	[illegible]	[illegible]
5931	5753	5326	5257	5102	5705	5280	[illegible]
5511	5283	5526	5529	5005	5415	5580	5559
5313	6633	6123	[illegible]	6054	6003	6730	6571
6804	6808	6375	6561	6034	6158	6513	6369
6355	6846	6227	6120	6320	6332	6917	6357
6394	6383	6709	6009	6144	6025	6065	6330
6070	6239	6263	6590	6213	6032	6635	6324
6936	6529	6831	6087	6553	6134	6577	6491
7501	7557	7687	7976	7629	7970	7888	7637
7365	7061	7448	7128	7068	7784	7666	7643
7221	7242	7467	7171	7791	7906	7900	7866
7130	7173	7542	7655	7838	7727	7051	7691
7174	7819	7960	7288	7818	7798	7412	7194
7443	7030	7424	7200	7199.			

J. L. HEEFKE, AGENT.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their order and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER

Tuesday, October 23, 1810. 106

(Continued from the 4th page of the Paper)

that garrison a regiment of British troops, the command of which is confided to Major-General Frazer. Intimately as the two powers are united, it will be the constant care of the auxiliary force, to co-operate with the Government of Ceuta in defence of the place, and to repel the enemy, should he dare to attack it. The cause and the interest are the same, and the efforts will all be directed to the some object. The religion, laws, usages, and customs of the place shall be scrupulously respected. The residence of the British in conjunction with the Spanish troops, whilst it will ensure to King Ferdinand VII. and to his successors, that part of his dominions, will afford the inhabitants, without any additional cost or expence, the tranquil possession and enjoyment of all private property. The British troops will conduct themselves conformably to those sentiments of sincere friendship which actuate the two nations; but should any of them, contrary to expectation: forget their duty, satisfaction and redress will be afforded, upon complaint. The troops, during their stay, will be provided with every article for their subsistence and maintenance, from this garrison, or other places. Whatever they may purchase of the inhabitants of Ceuta, shall be paid for with ready money. The quarters which it may be necessary to take from the inhabitants, for the accommodation of officers, shall be paid for monthly, or other wise, as may be agreed upon with the owners, or shall be directed by his Excellency the Governor And lastly, when circumstances in the Peninsula shall take such a favourable turn, that the presence of the British troops becomes no longer necessary, they will return to this garrison, leaving the Government and the inhabitants of Ceuta as satisfied with their conduct, as they themselves will be happy to have contributed to the safety of that fortress.

(Signed) "COLIN CAMPBELL, Major-Gen.
"Commanding in Chief."

"Head-quarters, Gibraltar, March 21, 1810,"

MARRIAGE OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON WITH THE ARCHDUCHESS MARIA LOUISA.

The Count de Segur, Grand Master of the Ceremonies, has issued the following Notice:—

"The Civil Marriage of his Majesty the Emperor and King will take place on the 1st of April, at the Palace of St. Cloud; the Public Entry, and the Religious Marriage Ceremony will take place on the 2d. Persons having tickets of admission for the gallery of the Louvre are informed, that the doors will be opened at nine o'clock, and shut in less than an hour. They will not be opened again, except to the authorities following the suite of their Majesties."

The Count has also issued the following *Programme relative to the Civil Marriage.*

At one o'clock on the day fixed for the Civil Marriage, all those who are to compose the train of their Majesties will assemble in the Palace of St. Cloud, viz. those in the service of the Empress in the saloons of her apartment, on the side of the garden, and those in the service of the Emperor in the saloons of his apartment, next to that of the Empress, on the side of the Court.—At noon the Masters of the Ceremonies and their assistants will assemble in the gallery, which till that hour will be shut, and assign their proper stations to the persons invited. Behind the estrade will be stationed the Officers of the Emperor's Household, and of those of the Princes and Princesses not on duty.—The space to the right and left of the estrade will be divided into compartments, and appropriated to the Ladies in the services of the Princesses, the Ladies of the Ministers and Grand Officers of the Empire, to the Ladies that have been invited, Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the Ministers, the Grand Officers of the Empire, the Grand Eagles of the Legion of Honour, the Senators, the Counsellors of State, and the Courtiers that have been invited—Such of the persons invited as cannot find accommodation in the gallery, will remain in the Saloon of Mars and the grand apartments of the Emperor, to see the procession.

At the bottom of the gallery, will be placed on an estrade, two arm chairs surmounted with a canopy: that on the right being for the Emperor, and the other on the left for the Empress. At the foot of the estrade, and to one side of it, will be a table covered with rich tapestry, and with an ink-stand and the registers of the Civil State placed thereon —At two o'clock, tho... who are to compose the procession being assem..ed as above stated, in their Majestises' apartme..'s, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, the Colonel-General of the Guard on duty, the Grand Officers of the Crown of France and Italy, will go in quest of their Majesties. The procession will move in the following order, on its way to the gallery, passing through the Emperor's Cabinet, the saloon of the Princes, the Presence Chamber, and the Saloon of Mars. The Vergers, Heralds, Pages, Assistant Masters of the Ceremonies, Officers of the Household to the King of Italy, the Emperor's Equerries in Ordinary, the Chamberlains in Ordinary, the Emderor's Aides-de-Camp, the two Equerries in attendance for the day, the Aide-de-Camp on duty, the Governor of the Palace, the Secretary of State for the Imperial Family, the Grand Officers of the Crown of Italy, the Grand Chamberlain of France, and that of Italy, the Princes Grand Dignitaries, the Princes of the Boold, [illegible] Emperor and Empress.—Behind their Majesties, the Colonel-General of the Guard on service, the Grand Marshal of the Palace, the Grand Master of the Household of Italy, the Grand Almoners of France and Italy; the Knight of Honour and Equerry to the Empress, carrying the train of her mantle; the maids of Honour of France and Italy, and the Robing Women; the Princesses of the Blood, the Ladies of the Palace, the Maids of Honour to the Princesses, the Officers of the Households of the Princes and Princesses in attendance.—All will be uncovered. The procession having reached the gallery, the heralds and pages will branch off half to the right, and half to the left, in the Saloon of Mars, close to the entrance.—The Officers and Grand Officers of France and Italy, the Maids of Honour, and the Robing Women, will proceed to take their station according to their rank, behind their Majesties' chairs.—Their Imperial Majesties will take their seats on the throne; the Princes and Princesses to the right and left of the estrade, in the following order, and according to their relation of blood:—

"To the right of the Emperor, Madame; Prince Louis Napoleon, King of Holland; Prince Jerome Napoleon, King of Westphalia; Prince Borghese, Duke of Guastalla; Prince Joachim Napoleon, King of Naples; Prince Eugene, Viceroy of Italy, the Prince Arch-Chancellor; the Prince Vice-Grand Elector—To the left of the Empress, the Princesf Julia, Queen of Spain; the Princess Hortensia, Queen of Holland; the Princess Catherine, Queen of Westphalia; the Princess Eliza, Grand Duchess of Tuscany; the Princess Paulina; the Princess Caroline, Queen of Naples; the Grand Duke of Wurtzburgh; the Princess Augusta, Vice-Queen of Italy; the Princess Stephanie, Hereditary Grand Duchess of Baden; the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden; the Prince Arch-Treasurer; the Prince Wice Vice Constable.—The Secretary of State to the Imperial family will take his seat at the table. The first bench will be reserved for the Ladies of the Palace. The Grand Master of the Ceremonies; the Masters and Assistants of the Ceremonies, to the right and left front of the throne. On the arrival of their Majesties, all the Ladies will rise up, and continue standing until the end of the ceremony.—The Emperor being seated, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies will take his Majesty's orders, and proceed to request his Highness the Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire to go up to the Emperor's chair. One of the Masters of the Ceremonies will at the same time give notice to the Secretary of State for the Imperial family, who will approach the Prince Arch-Chancellor, and make his obeisance to their Majesties.

"His Highness the Prince Arch-Chancellor, having bowed to their Majesties, will say—'In the name of the Emperor (at these words their Majesties will stand up)—Sire, does your Imperial and Royal Majesty declare that you take in marriage her Imperial and Royal Highness Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria, here present?' The Emperor will answer—'I declare that I take in marriage her Imperial and Royal Highness Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria, here present.'—He will then put the question to her Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduchess of Austria, in these terms:—'Does her Imperial and Royal Highness Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria, declare that she takes in marriage his Majesty the Emperor and King Napoleon, here present?' Her Imperial and Royal Highness will answer—'I declare that I take in marriage his Majesty the Emperor and King Napoleon here present.' The Prince Arch-Chancellor will then pronounce the marriage in these terms:—'In the name of the Emperor & the Law, I declare that his Imperial and Royal Majesty Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and her Imperial & Royal Highness the Arch-Duchess Maria Louisa, are united in marriage.'—Then the Master and Assistants of the Ceremonies will carry the table, on which are the registers of the civil state, up to the chairs of the Emperor and Empress, and return to their places. The signing of the Act of Marriage will take place in the following manner:—

"The Secretary of State to the Imperial Family will present the pen to the Emperor, and then to the Empress. Their Majesties will sign it sitting, and without quitting their places. The Princes and Princesses will approach the table, receive the pen from the hands of the Secretary and subscrib their names, previously bowing to the Emperor and Empress. They will subscribe in the order settled by the ceremonial.—The Act being concluded with the signatures of the Prince, Arch-Chancellor, and the Secretary, the Masters and Assistants of the Ceremonies, after making a profound reverence to the Emperor and Empress, will remove the table which had been placed before their Majesties.

The Grand Master of the Ceremonies will make a bow to their Majesties, and inform them that the ceremony is completed.—Their Majesties will then return to the apartment of the Empress in the following order:—The Vergers, Heralds at Arms, and Pages, will place themselves in rank in the Saloon of Mars to from the advance of the procession. The Officers and Grand Officers preceding their Majesties will advance from right and left to take their places in the procession. The Grand Dignitaries and the Princes and Princesses of the Blood will next advance—Then the Emperor and Empress, followed by the Colonel-General of the Guard, the Grand Marshal of the Palace, and the Grand Almoner, the Knight of Honour, the First Equerry, the two Maids of Honour, and the Robing Woman.—The Princesses will follow, and the procession will close with the Ladies of the Palace, the Maids of Honour to the Princesses, and the officers in the service of the Princes and Princesses.—The procession will reconduct their Majesties to the apartment of the Empress, and then retire. Upon this occasion the Empress will be in full court dress, and were a crown set with diamonds.—At two o'clock the ceremony of the civil marriage will be announced by discharges of artillery fired at St. Cloud, and repeated in Paris at the Hospital of the Invalids.—After dinner their Majesties will repair to the family drawing-room. The retinue to accompany [th]em to theatre will assemble in the adjoining [ch]ambers. Their Majesties, in going to the [th]eatre, will pass through the grand apartments of the Orangery, and arrive at the Imperial Box. The Orangery will be illuminated.—The persons invited to the ceremony will also be invited to the theatre. At the conclusion of the performance, the Emperor will reconduct the Empress to her apartment. When the Emperor retires, the Empress will accompany him to her outer saloon. There will be a general illumination at St. Cloud, and the water-works will play.

April 3 and 4.—The Civil Marriage of their Imperial and Royal Majesties were celebrated on Sunday, at the palace of St. Cloud, at two o'clock, conformably to the programme. In the evening every part of the park was filled with an immense concourse of spectators, that flocked from Paris and the neighbouring communes, to enjoy the magnificent and entirely new spectacle presented by the illuminating of that beautiful garden. The illusion was singularly augmented by the playing of the water, which rising above the illuminations, doubled their effect by reflection. A most surprising circumstance, is, that at St. Cloud the weather was pretty fair, at the same time that in Paris the streets were inundated with an incessant torrent of rain. Fears were already entertained with regard to the festivity of the ensuing day; and we had begun to lament the loss of so many preparations made in the capital to celebrate the most august of ceremonies, and the most memorable of events. The star of the Emperor once more prevailed over the equinoctial gales. At the moment when the cannon announced the departure of his majesty, the sun dispersed the clouds; and nothing wae wanting to the splendour of the most delightful fete that we have ever beheld.

On the arrival of the Emperor and Empress at the avenue of Neuilly, the drums began to beat, the bands of music struck up, tee cannon fired, &c. Their Majesties stopped aqout ten minutes under the triumphal arch at L'Etoile, where they were complimented by the magistrates of Paris.

The Emperor and Empress reached the Thuilleries at two o'clock amidst the same aeclamations.

The ceremony of the chapel having lasted nearly three quarters of an hour, was succeed- by a repetition of the same acclamations and the same tokens of respect and attachment. Their Majesties returned to the Thuilleries before four o'clock.

It took much less time than might be conceived to clear the gallery, by two [illegible] only, of that multitude of specrators. The order established below, and the judicious regulations observed on the arrival of the carriages facilitated their departure. This part of the fete was no-wise inferior to the rest in beauty and attraction.

It is also impossible, except for those who saw them, to form an adequate conception of the richness and elegance of the illuminations. Never was so magnificent a spectacle exhibited to the public. The palace and garden of the Thuilleries, the triumphal arch erected at Pont Tournant, Place de la Concorde, the palace of the Legislative Body, Le Garde Meuble, and the Temple of Glory, formed an enchanting *toute-ensemble*, which it is extremely difficult to describe, because there is nothing with which to compare it.

ILLUSTRATION OF *THE POLITICS OF EUROHT.*

Written exclusively for Bell's Weekly Messenger.

THE CONSTITUTION.

By the Constitution of the Country we understand so much of its Law, as relates to the form of the Legislature, the rights and functions of the several parts of the Legislative body, the construction, office, and jurisdiction of Courts of Justice;—the rights and privileges of the Subject as they are guarded by Law, and the power of the Magistrate as it exists under the same sanctions, and is directed by the rules of Law, to the benefit of the Commonwealth.

The terms constitutional and unconstitutional mean legal and illegal. In England the system of public Jurisprudence is made up of Acts of Parliament, decisions of Courts of Law, and immemorial usage; consequently these are the principles of which the English Constitution consists; the sources from which all our knowledge of its nature and limitations is to be deduced, and the authorities to which all appeal ought to be made, and by which every constitutional doubt and question can alone be decided.

The Constitution of England is not a Government formally planned and contrived by our ancestors in some æra of our national history,—like that of most other countries of Europe it has grown out of chance and emergency; from the fluctuating policy of different ages; from the contentions, successes, interests, and opportunities of different orders and parties of men in the community.

It is a truth confirmed by every page of our history that Englishmen were at all times free; and it is a falshood to tell us that our liberty is a thing of modern date and obscure origin.

Formerly almost all the Powers of Judicature resided in the people: they composed, as they now do, their own Juries; they elected their own Magistrates: the ancient Conservators of the Peace were chosen by the people, in whose place has succeeded a modern race of Justices of the Peace, chosen by the Crown, and in some places *paid* by the Crown.—The Sheriffs were originally elected by the people, as the Coroners now are: and till the present Militia System corrupted the simplicity of the old laws respecting Military Arrays, the people chose their own Captains to lead them to war.

Now indeed, except the right of Election for Members of Parliament (a right confirmed to about one hundredth part of the community) the people have few of their original powers remaining, if we omit the serving upon Juries in particular cases, and even these Juries are impannelled by an Officer who is put upon the country by the Crown.

Many of our most valuable privileges therefore have been ravished from us by fraud and violence, and the rest, to be preserved any length of time, must be guarded with more rigilance than we have hitherto shewn.

The feudal system of policy, after the declension of the Roman Government, was the prevailing from in this country; and even under this system no freeman could be governed or taxed but by his own consent —But the ancient Saxon laws, in use under Edward the Confessor, were restored to the People of England by Magna Charta,—an outline of which was struck off in the reign of Henry the First, and was completed in the year 1215 by King John.

This Charter is a repubiication of our ancient Laws —It gives the people nothing but what they before enjoyed, at least by title: they had their Juries under Alfred, their Criminal Law under Edward the Confessor, and their exemption from all taxatlon except by their own consent, from the earliest annals of our history.

Our Constitution was long inclosed in a feudal trunk, and upon its escaping from this bondage, many of our ancient Laws and regulations necessarily became obsolete.—Magna Charta principally referred to this feudal system, being enacted when that system existed in its full luxuriance.—Many of the Provisions therefore of the Great Charter are, at this day, wholly without interest: those which concern us at the present time are as follow:—

MAGNA CHARTA.

I. A Freeman shall not be amerced for a little offence, but according to the manner of his offence; and for a great offence he shall be amerced according to the greatness of his offence, saving his contenement, &c. and none of the said amercements shall be affeered, but by the oath of good and lawful men of the vicinage.

2. No Freeman shall be taken, nor imprisoned, nor disseized, nor outlawed, nor exiled, nor destroyed in any manner; nor will we pass upon him, nor condemn him, but by the lawful Judgment of his Peers, or by the Law of the Land.

3. We will sell to none—we will deny nor delay to none Right and Justice.

Such are the clauses of the Great Charter which [ALO]NE concern us at the present day; and thus anxi[ous] were our ancestors to bring within the pale and [pro]tection of positive Law, with the never-failing as[sistan]ce of JURIES, the life, liberty, and property of [every] Citizen.—It was their first struggle to shut out [arbitr]ary and anomalous tribunals, and proceedings

...ainst the subject otherwise than by laws, foreknown and declared, and Juries impartially collected.

Lord Coke, the great oracle of English Law, seems to collect the whole force of his talents to commend the Great Charter.

"It was for the most part, (says Coke) declaratory of the principal grounds of the fundamental Laws of England, and, for the residue, it is additional to supply some defect of the Common Law, and it was no new Declaration."

COKE—*Proeme.*

Again, on cancelling the Charter by Henry the Third, he says,

"It was to no end to cancel one where there were so many, or to have cancelled at all, when they were of Record in the Parliament Rolls; or to have cancelled Rolls at at all, when they were for the most part but declarations of the ancient Common Law of England, to the observation and keeping whereof the King was bound and sworn."

MAGNA CHARTA was confirmed no less than thirty times: indeed the first act of every succeeding King was to swear obedience to this Charter—Both Houses of Parliament stood as a fence around it, to guard it from ravage, spoliation, and the decay of time; and the people ever looked up to it with veneration, as embodying and republishing those ancient rights and privileges which they derived from their German ancestors.

Lord Coke speaking of Precedents as having no force against this Charter, thus proceed—

"And albeit Judgments in the King's Courts are of high regard in Law, yet it is provided by Act of Parliament, that if any Judgment be given contrary to any of the points of the Great Charter, by the Justices, or any other of the King's Ministers, it shall be undone and holden for nought."—See 25. Edw. 1st. c. 2.

Upon the Clause beginning "No Freeman shall be taken, nor imprisoned;" &c. Lord Coke observes.

"Upon this Chapter, as out of a root many fruitful branches of the Law of England have sprung—That no man be taken or imprisoned but "by the Law of the Land," that is Common Law, Statute Law, or Custom of England.—For these words "*by the Law of the Land*" being towards the end of this Chapter, do refer to all the precedent matters in this Chapter, and this has the first place, because the liberty of a man's person is more precious to him than all the rest that follow, and therefore it is great regard that be should by law be relieved therein, if he be wronged."—(And afterwards Lord Coke observes) "No man shall be disseised, &c. unless it be by the lawful judgment, that is the verdict of his equals—that is, of men of his own condition, or by the Law of the Land,—that is, to *speak it once for all*, by the due course and process of Law."

"But if any man, by *colour of any authority*, where he has it not in that particular case, arrest or imprison any man, or cause him to be arrested or imprisoned, this is against this act, and it is most hateful when it is done by *countenance of justice*." And again he observes, —"Every oppression against Law, by *colour of any usurped authority*, is a kind of destruction—and it is the worst oppression which is done by colour of Justice."

The Statutes of succeeding Princes serve at the same time to explain and confirm Magna Charta.—Thus the 42 Edw. 3. c. 13. explains the word "by the Law of the land" as used in Magna Charta, as follows:

"It is assented and accorded for the good governance of the Commons, that no man be put to answer without presentment before Justices, or by matter of Record, or by due process by Writ original, according to the Eaw of the Land."

The 25. Edw. 3. c. 25. is to the same effect—And the 28th Edw. 3. c. 3. has the following clause:

"That no man of what state or condition he be, shall be put out of land or tenement, nor taken nor imprisoned, nor disinherited, nor put to death, without being brought in to answer by due process of Law."

Likewise. 25. Edw. 3. c. 1—

"Our Justices, Sheriffs, Mayors, &c. which under us have the Laws of our Land to guide, shall allow the same Charters pleaded before them in judgment in all their points, that is to wit, the Great Charter, as the Common Law, and the Charter of the Forest, for the wealth of our remain."

Again—c. 2.—

"And we will, if any judgment be given from henceforth contrary to the points of the Charter aforesaid, by the Justices or any other our Ministers that hold pleas before them against the points of the Charter, it shall be undone and holden for nought."

And it is not said, Coke observes,—

"Legem, and consuetudinem Regis Angliæ, lest it might be thought to bind *them* only, but that the Law might extend to all, it is said *per legem terræ*."

The next Statute, after the Great Charter, which may be considered as a column in the Temple of the English Constitution, is what is commonly called the Petition of Right—This act was obtained in the reign of Charles the 1st, and is, in fact, but a republication of the former Rights and Liberties of the People. It refers to Magna Chaata, the Statute *de Tullagio non conceedendo*, and the ancient Habeas Corpus Act, in the same manner as Magna Charta referred to the Saxon Laws of Edward the Confessor, and the institutions under the name of Alfred. This celebrated Petition is as follows —

THE PETITION OF RIGHT,

PRESENTED TO HIS MAJESTY CHARLES I.

By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, concerning divers Rights and Liberties of the Subjects.—June 2, 1682.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

Humbly shew unto our Sovereign Lord the King, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that, whereas it is declared and enacted by a statute made in the time of the reign of King Edward I. commonly called *Statutum de taliagio non concedendo*, that no tallage or aid shall be laid or levied by the King or his heirs in this realm, without the good will and assent of the Archbishops, Bishops, Earls, Barons, Knights, Burgesses, and other the freemen of the commonalty of this realm: And, by the authority of Parliament holden in the five and twentieth year of the reign of King Edward III. it is declared and enacted, That, from thenceforth, no no person, shall be compelled to make any loans to the King against his will, because such loans were against reason, and the franchise of the land: And, by other laws of this relm, it is provided, that none should be changed by any charge or imposition called a benevolence, or by such like charge: by which the statutes of this realm, your subjects have inherited this freedom, that they should not be compelled to contribute to any tax, tallage, aid or other like charge, not set by common consent in Parliament.

II. Yet nevertheless, of late divers commissions directed to sundry commissioners in several counties, with instructions, have issued; by means whereof your people have been in divers places assembled, and required to lend certain sums of money unto your Majesty, and many of them upon them not warrantable by the laws or statutes of this realm, and have been constraind to become bound to make appearance and give attendance before your Privy Council, and in other places; and others of them have been therefore imprisoned, confined, and sundry other ways molested and dispuieted: And divers other charges have been laid and levied upon your people, in several counties, by Lord Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenans, Commissiners for Musters, Justices of Peace and others, by command or direction from your Majesty, or your Privy Council, against the laws and free customs of this realm.

III. And whereas also, by the statute called *The Great Charter of the Liberties of England*, it is declared and enacted, That no freeman may be taken or imprisoned, or be disseised of his freehold or liberties, or of his free customs, or be outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed but by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.

IV. And in the eight and twentieth year of the reign of King Edward III. it was declared and enacted, by authority of Parliament. That no man, of what estate of condition that he be, should be put out of his land tenements, nor taken, nor imprisoned; nor disherited, nor put to death, without being brought to answer by due profess of law.

V. Nevertheless, against the tenour of the said statutes, and other the good laws and statutes of your realm to that end provided, divers of your subjects have of late been imprisoned without any cause showed; and when, for their deliverance, they were brought before justices, by your Majesty's writs of *Habeas Corpus*, there to undergo and receive as the Court should order, and their keepers commanded to certify the causes of their detainer, no cause was certified, but that they were detained by your Majesty's special command, signified by the Lords of your Privy Council, and yet were returned back to several prisons, without being charged with any thing to which they might make answer according to the law.

VI. And whereas of late, great companies of soldiers and mariners have been dispersed into divers counties of the realm, and the inhabitants against their wills have been compelled to receive them into their houses, and there to suffer them to sojourn against the laws and customs of this realm, and to the great grievance and vexation of the people.

VII. And whereas also, by authority of Parliament, in the five and twentieth year of the reign of King Edward III. it is declared and enacted, That no man shall be forejudged of life of limb against the form of the *Great Charter*, and law of the land: and, by the said *Great Charter*, and other the laws and statutes of this your realm, no man ought to be judged to death but by the laws established in this your realm, either by the customs of the relm, or by Acts of Parliament: And whereas no offender, of what kind soever, is exempted from the proceedings to be used, and punishments to be inflicted by the laws and statutes of this your realm: Nevertheless, of late divers commissions, under your Majesty's great seal, have issued forth, by which certain persons have been assigned and appointed commissioners, with power and authority to proceed within the land, according to the justice of martial law against such soldiers, and mariners, or other dissolute persons joining with them, as should commit any murder, robbery, felony, mutiny, or other outrage or misdemeanour whatsoever, and by such summary course and order as is agreeable to martial law, and is used in armies in time of war, to proceed to the trial and condemnation of such offenders, and them to cause to be executed and put to death according to the law martial.

VIII. By pretext whereof some of your Majesty's subjects have been, by some of the said commissioners, put to death, when and where, if, by the laws and statutes also they might, and by no other ought to have been judged and executed.

IX. And also sundry grievous offenders, by colour thereof claiming an exemption, have escaped the punishments due to them by the laws and statutes of this your realm, by reason that divers of your officers and Ministers of justice have unjustly refused or forborn to proceed against such offenders, according to the same laws and statutes, upon pretence that the said offenders were punishable only by martial law, and by authority of such commissions as aforesaid: Which commesions, and all others of like nature, are wholly and directly contrary to the said laws and statutes of this your realm.

X. They do therefore humbly pray your most excellent Majesty, that no man hereafter be compelled to make or yield any gift, loan, benevolence, tax, or such like charge, without common coesent, by Act of Parliament; and that none be called to make answer, or take such oath, or to give attendance, or be confined or otherwise molested or disquieted, concerning the same, or for refusal thereof:—And that no freeman, in any such manner as is before mentioned, be imprisoned or detained: And that your Majesty would be pleased to remove the said soldiers and mariners, and that your people may not be so burdened in time to come; and that the aforesaid commissions, for proceeding by martial law, may be revoked and annulled? And that hereafter no commissions of like nature may issue forth, to any person or persons whatsoever to be executed as aforesaid, lest by colour of them, any of your Majesty's subjects be destroyed, or put to death, contrary to the laws and franchise of the land.

XI. All which they most humbly pray of your most excellent Majesty as their rights and liberties, according to the laws and statutes of this realm: And that your Majesty would also vouchsafe to declare, that the awards, doings, and proceedings to the prejudice of your people, in any of the premises, shall not be drawn hereafter into consequence or example: And that your Majesty would be also graciously pleased, for the further comfort and safety of your people, to declare your royal will and pleasure, that in the things aforesaid, all your officers and ministers shall serve according to the laws and statutes of this realm, as they tender the honour of your Majesty, and the prosperity of this kingdom.

HIS MAJESTY'S ANSWER

TO THE PETITION OF RIGHT.

The Petition being read, the King's Answer was delivered unto it, rs follows:—

"The King willeth that right be done, according to the laws and customs of the realm, and that the statutes be put in due execution, that his subjects may have no cause to complain of any wrong, or oppressions, contrary to their just rights and liberties; to the preservation whereof, he holds himself in conscience as well obliged, as of his prerogative."

But this Answer not giving satisfaction, the King was again petitioned unto, that he would give a full and satisfactory answer to their Petition in full Parliament; whereupon the King in person, upon the 7th. of June, 1682, made this seconds Answer:—

"MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

"The Answer I have already given you, was made with so good deliberation, and approved by the judgment of so many wise men, that I could not have imagined but that it should have given you full satisfaction; but to avoid all ambiguous interpretations, and to shew you there is no doubleness in my meaning, I am willing to please you in words as well as in substance; read your Petition, and you shall have an Answer that I am sure will please you."

And then causing the Petition to be read distinctly by the Clerk of the Crown, the Clerk of the Parliament read the King's Answer thereto in there words:—"*Soit droit fait comme est desire*:" which is, LET RIGHT BE DONE AS IS DESIRED.

After the PETITION for RIGHT, the Commons usurped the whole Government of the Kingdom, and condemned the King to the block—At the Restoration some popular acts were passed, but the Statute which is most deserving of notice is the Habeas Corpus Act of the 31st of Charles the second.

Arbitrary and clandestine confinement is the injury most to be dreaded from the strong hand of the Executive Government, because it deprives the prisoner at once of protection and defence, and delivers him into the power of his enemies—Our Constitution, therefore, has provided against this danger with double solicitude; and the ancient writ of Habeas Corpus, together with the HABEAS CORPUS ACT of Charles IId, which we have alluded to above, afford a complete remedy for every conceivable case of arbitrary imprisonment. The most material clauses of this famous Bill are—

1st—To oblige all Seriffs, Gaolers, Ministers, and others, when served with a writ of Habeas Corpus, to obey it, within three days, after the said service, by carrying up the body of the person therein named to the Court, or the Judge, by whom the writ was granted; and before him to certify the true causes of his detainer and imprisonment, in the penalty of 100l. for the first offence, and 200l. and to be made incapable of holding his office, for the second—As also, under like penalties, to grant the prisoner a true copy of the warrant of commitment and detainer, within six hours after demand.

2d—To provide that no person shall be recommitted for the same offence, after being enlarged by Order of Court, on the penalty of 500l.

3d—That if any Judge, either in Term time, or Vacation, refused any Prisoner their Habeas Corpus, upon application, he should forfeit 500l. to the said prisoner.

4th—That no subject of this realm should be imprisoned beyond the seas.

Upon this writ we may observe, that if no *lawful* cause of imprisonment appear, the Court of Judge, before whom a prisoner is brought, is authorised and bound to discharge him; even though he may have been committed by a Secretary of State, or other High Officer of State, the Privy Council, or by the King himself, in person,—and, as we might reasonably argue by ANALOGY, though he were committed by EITHER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT—So that no subject of this realm can be held in confinement by any power, or under any pretence whatever, provided he can find means to convey his complaint to any one of the four Courts at Westminster Hall; or, during the recess, to any of the Judges of the same, unless all these several tribunals agree in determining his imprisonment to be according to Law—He may make application to them in succession, and if one out of the number be found, who thinks the prisoner entitled to his liberty, that ONE possesses authority to restore it to him.

Such is this celebrated Act—The next in order for its dignity, and support of Popular Liberty, is the Declaration of Rights at the Resolution. It is as follows:

[*To be Continued.*]

SURREY VOLUNTEERS—First Regiment.

EXPULSION OF SUCH OF THE MEMBERS AS DID NOT ATTEND DURING THE DATE DISTURBANCES

B. R. Head-quarters Lermondsey, April 23, 1810.

Notwithstanding the honour the First Surrey Regiment of Volunteers did itself, by the very large musters on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th instant, when called upon, by the Secretary of State, to suppress riots and tumults; the Commanding Officer, with pain, noticed the absence of some of its Members on those particular days, and was, therefore, compelled to institute Courts of Inquiry to investigate the cause of such absence, which met at the Armoury on the 13th and 19th inst. and reported as follows:—

"That Lieutenant ROSE, of the 7th company, was unworthy of holding a Commission in the First Surrey Volunteers, and that the Commanding Officer should mark, in the strongest manner, his disapprobation of Lieutenant ROSE's conduct.

"That the following Members, viz.—Privates—HOLMES. light company; ALSIPT and BOOTH, rifle company, had acted in violation of military discipline, and of the engagements which, as Volunteers, they had entered into with their country; that they were, therefore, deserving of the strongest censure, and should be expelled the regiment.

"That Corporal Jewster; Privates Mandevil, Humphries, Hooper, Johnson, Grenadiers; Jackson and Rogers, 1st company; Cattamore, Langton, and Spence, 4th company; Corporal Day, Light Company; Private Cawthorne. Rifle Company; not having accounted satisfactorily for their absence, ought to be struck off the Roll of the Regiment,

"The Commanding Officer having approved of the above Report, will take the necessary steps for carrying the recommendation of the Court into effect, and has given orders that the decision be printed, and a copy sent to each Member of the Regiment; likewise that it be posted at the Armoury, Orderly Rooms, and Montpelier; and that it be read at the head of the Regiment at the next Field-day.

"THOMAS GAITSKELL, Lieut. Col. Cam. 1st. S. R. V. I."